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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.71.

September 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 93
Humidity 93

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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September 1, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 95

7739 日七十月七

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1917.

大拜禮 號一月九英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$6 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Silencing Deeds by Cornish.

London, August 31.
The struggle for Iwerne Coper, a blasted wood one thousand yards long and five hundred deep, will rank with Delville wood and Ypres in the story of the army in Flanders. Mr. Philip Gibbs, detailing the struggle, relates how light infantry, including the Cornwallis and the Somerset, swept forward on August 22. They were held up by numerous concrete fortresses, of which the garrisons were bayoneted. They finally gained a footing in the wood with greatly reduced strength. Then came along a series of counter-attacks, preceded by a tempest of shells from every German battery for miles around, followed by waves of storm troops. Two waves were smashed, but a third, larger than the others, came on. Runners were sent back for help, but many were killed. The Somerset were on flanked and fell back half-way through the wood, where they grimly held on through the whole day amid dead and wounded comrades and lines of German dead before them. After a night of anxiety, the German, at 3.30 in the morning, delivered a great assault against the Cornwallis. Waves of Prussians advanced, preceded by a veritable moving furnace of liquid flames, so violent that many Germans were burnt like moths round a candle. The British poured in volley after volley on the attackers. Finally the attack collapsed, leaving fields of dead and a thin line of riflemen intact.

Heavy Shelling by the Germans.

London, August 31.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that weather is unsettled. The enemy heavily shelled positions north of Arras-en-Forelle, and attempted, unsuccessfully, to raid our line this morning.

A German Claim.

London, August 31.
A German wireless official message states:—We regained a portion of the ground lost south-west of La Cotelet.

MR. GERARD'S REVELATIONS.

London, August 31.
In to-day's instalment of his Memoirs, Mr. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador in Berlin, returns to the anxious week prior to the declaration of war, and relates how everything pointed to Germany's fixed determination for war. Finally, when Mr. Gerard saw that there was practically no hope, he left. On July 30, 1914, he addressed a last despairing appeal to Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, which was probably unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy. The appeal, which was made by letter, said: "Is there nothing my country can do, nothing that I can do toward stopping this dreadful war? I am sure President Wilson will approve of any act of mine looking towards peace." Mr. Gerard adds simply:—"To this letter I never had a reply." War was declared on Russia the next day.

CONTROL OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

London, August 31.
The Government is taking over the importation of bacon, hams and lard, and is establishing buying agencies in supplying countries. Maximum selling prices of these articles, also cheese and butter, are impending.

U. S. NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

London, August 31.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Shipping Board has asked Congress for an additional \$9,500,000 for commandeering materials and plants for naval purposes.

CANADIAN PACIFIST FIASCO.

London, August 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that a general strike, called by an Anti-Conscription organization as protest against the passage of the Military Service Bill, ended in a fiasco. Only a hundred persons attended the demonstration.

THE TEA SUPPLIES AT HOME.

London, August 31.
The Food Controller states that at present there is no cause for alarm concerning the supplies of tea, although the utmost economy is most desirable. The stoppage of the importation of China and Java teas is more than balanced by the prohibition of exports except under licence. Shipments in July were well above the normal requirements and adequate imports were expected in the succeeding months. The supplies in the country were considerable.

PROMINENT TRADE UNIONIST OPPOSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

London, August 31.
Mr. O'Grady, M.P., the President of the General Federation of Trades Unions, in an article to the *Morning Post*, reminds the delegates to the Trades Unions Conference to be held at Blackpool on September 3, that the future of democracy lies in their hands, and urges them to reject the idea of Stockholm, which could only lead to an inconclusive peace and the fastening of the yoke of conscription for a generation.

MR. BRYAN FAVOURS WAR TO A FINISH.

London, August 31.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that Mr. W. J. Bryan, hitherto the most prominent pacifist in America, has started a tour of the country favouring the war to a finish. Speaking at Chicago, he said that he found the desire to support the Government almost universal. "Any discussion among us as to the prosecution of the war will have a tendency to prolong it and make it more costly in blood and money. The more anyone favours peace the more loyally should he support the Government as the only means of hastening peace. There can be but one end to the war, namely the overthrow of Germany. We shall, of course, win the war."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREEK REVELATIONS.

How Constantinople Might have been Captured.

London, August 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that M. Venizelos has been making a whole series of revelations in the Chamber of the mysterious history of the past two years. He explained how his policy of co-operation with the Allies was constantly thwarted either by the shilly-shallying of King Constantine, who was afraid of a victorious Germany, or by reactionaries and Germanophiles surrounding the Throne. His policy regarding the Dardanelles had been carried out, the Greek Army could have been landed secretly at Gallipoli, which was then defended by only 6,000 Turks in scattered forts, and have entered Constantinople within a fortnight. Similarly, M. Venizelos plans for an immediate attack on Bulgaria, when the latter entered the war entirely unprepared, was rejected by King Constantine, who replied:—"We will be beaten by Germany." M. Venizelos concluded by quoting the tablet in the Palace at Westminster, on the trial of Charles the First for usurping the liberties of the people, and announced his intention of erecting a similar tablet in the Greek Parliament proclaiming the dethronement of King Constantine.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Austrian Prisoners Still Streaming In.

London, August 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Udine says that the Italians are gradually proceeding with the vast work of clearing up the ground already in their possession. They are methodically cleaning out the holes and burrows, where, like rabbits, small bodies of the enemy still linger, rounding them up by the half dozen or score, so that a constant stream of Austrian prisoners is still passing to the rear, while a considerable time will be needed before the whole of the rich booty left by the enemy in his hurried flight is brought to Headquarters.

Italians Secure Advantages.

London, August 31.
An Italian official message states:—On the Bainsizza Plateau and in the Carso region fighting is proceeding to consolidate the possession of heights and to rectify the line. We obtained advantages on the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele and Brestovizza Valley. We took 635 prisoners.

Austrians Admit Powerful Thrust.

London, August 31.
An Austrian official wireless message dated August 29, states:—The Italian thrust is more powerful than hitherto. The message claims that the Austrians have repulsed attacks at Bainsizza and Monte San Gabriele, where they took two hundred prisoners. It also claims to have defeated attacks near Gorizia, Graziana and San Marco.

ITALIAN POET WOUNDED.

London, August 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the poet, Signor Gabriele D'Annunzio, who has already lost an eye in an aerial battle, was again wounded in the battle on August 19. His machine was pierced in 127 holes.

THE AUSTRIAN BUDGET.

London, August 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that the Austrian Budget for 1916-1917 shows a deficit of 3,344,000,000 crowns, as compared with 49,000,000 in 1915-1916. The two heaviest items in the expenditure are 1,781,000,000 crowns interest on war loans 1,650,000,000 crowns in support of soldiers' families. Special direct war expenditure is not included in the Budget.

AN ADVANCE IN EGYPT.

London, August 31.
An Egyptian official message states:—We advanced our line last night on a front of 800 yards to the south-west of Giza. Despite considerable artillery firing and machine-gunning, our casualties were insignificant. Our aeroplanes made eight direct hits on engine-sheds at Misan and caused damage to a field battery and other troops. All our machines returned.

EGYPTIAN COTTON RESTRICTION.

London, August 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Alexandria says that the Government has decided to restrict the cotton acreage in the coming season by one third, or about 600,000 feddans.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN POLAND.

London, August 31.
German newspapers, commenting on the resignation of the Polish State Council, which is now confirmed, admit that it constitutes a great blow to Germany's political and military hopes in Poland. The *Kreuzzeitung* says that apparently the Polish feeling is anti-German to such a degree that even circles which hitherto have been represented in the State Council have joined the Opposition.

CANADIAN RAILWAY ACQUISITION.

London, August 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that in the House of Commons the Bill authorising the Government to acquire the Northern Railway has been read a third time.

BRITISH PACIFIST CHARGED.

London, August 31.
Mr. E. D. Morel, the pacifist, has been charged at Bow Street Police Station with inciting a woman to convey a pamphlet to Switzerland without a permit, contrary to the Defence of the Realm Act. He has been remanded.

COMMONWEALTH SCRIP IN DEMAND.

London, August 31.
The Australian Commonwealth scrip is in good demand now. It is quoted at half-year discount.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

Bombs Dropped on Enemy Warships.

London, August 31.
A Russian official wireless message states:—We repulsed attacks south of Odesa, in the neighbourhood of Iessli, and also in the Sachtiss Valley. There were heavy enemy losses. Forty enemy aeroplanes carried out a series of raids on islands in the Gulf of Riga and the Finland Gulf and dropped ninety bombs on warships and harbour works. Enemy ships, torpedo boats and submarines were observed in the vicinity of the coast. Enemy trawlers are operating in the Riga Gulf.

Russian Raiders Repulsed.

London, August 31.
A German wireless official message states:—We repulsed Russian raiders north-west of Daunsberg.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA COUNTERED.

London, August 30.
In his review of the military situation, General Maurice, commenting on the suggestions made in some quarters that the British are allowing the troops of the Dominions to do more than their share of the fighting, said this was part of the enemy propaganda. He quoted figures showing that the British troops in France are at the present time six to one of the Overseas troops. Throughout the war the British casualties were almost exactly six to one of the Dominion troops, while the casualties in the region of Ypres since the 31st July, including Lens, showed that the British had nine casualties to one of the Dominion troops.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

London, Aug. 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that on the Ypres battlefield we have slightly advanced the line south-eastward of St. Janshoek. There is considerable enemy artillery in the region.

A French communiqué states that there is artillery activity on both banks of the Meuse.

RUSSIA THANKS AMERICA.

Petrograd, Aug. 31.
Thanking President Wilson for his message assuring Russia of continued American support, M. Teretchenko has telegraphed that the Moscow Conference shows that the entire Russian people shares America's faith in the common victory of the Allies in the name of justice and liberty.

ANGLO-ITALIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Rome, Aug. 31.
Replying to King George's congratulations the King of Italy has telegraphed that the advancing Italian army is happy to hear the sound of British guns on land and sea, clearly manifesting the close brotherhood of the two armies in the common effort against an enemy who must be defeated.

AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

West Virginia, Aug. 31.
The Navy Secretary, Mr. Daniels, has emphasised that no single item in the programme of preparation will be remitted until peace is actually signed. Citizens need not fear any slackening of activities by the mirage of a peace which is no peace.

New York, Aug. 31.
A huge gathering of spectators enthusiastically greeted 25,000 troops belonging to New York State regiments marching through the city to their training camp at Charleston.

AMERICAN TELEGRAM.

The following are from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:

Millionaires May Face 67 per cent. Tax.

Washington, August 24.—The Senate has adopted an amendment to the War Tax Bill, greatly increasing the surtaxes on incomes over \$3,000. If the amendment is adopted by both Houses and becomes a law, the incomes of leading millionaires will be taxed 67 per cent.

The food control board is negotiating to divert foodstuffs consigned to neutrals and held up in the United States to Belgium where they are urgently needed.

Baron Ishii Recalled from American Mission.

Washington, August 24.—Baron Ishii, head of the Japanese mission which recently arrived in the United States, has been recalled to co-operate with the diplomats at Peking.

Leyland Liner Sunk by German U-Boat.

Boston, August 24.—The Leyland liner, *Devonian*, has been attacked and sunk by a submarine.

Chaplain Can't Solicit for any Fund.

Washington, August 24.—An army order prohibits army chaplains from soliciting funds for any purpose.

U.S. Coal Prices.

Washington, August 24.—

Prices for coal at the pits have been fixed by the government for all localities in the country, and President Harry Augustus Garfield, President of Williams College, has been named by President Wilson as fuel administrator.

Rules regarding the distribution of coal and retail prices for the same will probably be announced by Mr. Garfield some time to-day.

Peru is Ready to Break with Germany.

Washington, August 24.—Despatches received here from Lima, Peru, indicate that that nation is now ready to break with Germany, thus aligning herself with a majority of the South and Central American republics.

How to Convince the German Government.

Washington, August 24.—Senator Owen of Oklahoma, in an address delivered on the floor of the Senate Chamber yesterday, urged that the best way of helping to bring peace to the German people would be by multiplying our own war efforts and thus convincing the German government of the futility of continuing the struggle longer.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 31.
Silver is quoted at 45. The market is firm, and there are buyers.

Messrs. Montagu's Report.

Messrs. Montagu's report on the silver market states that the price of 46d. is a fresh record since August 1891. The rise is due to the scarcity of supplies. Buying orders continue. China exchanges are firm, but the inclination to rise is momentarily arrested. It should be remembered, however, that this is not the season when the China trade is most active. The fixation of the new minima in the Indian Council allotments will have no direct effect on the value of silver. The Indian Treasury's silver holding is increased by ninety-three lakhs.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY:

Frawley Company.—Presentation of "Bought and Paid For" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW:

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 8.
Night Fete at the V.R.C.; 9 p.m.

Recommendation to Impeach Texas Governor.

Washington, August 24.—A message from Austin, Texas, states that the House there has recommended the impeachment of Governor Ferguson, the democratic executive, on 13 grounds of maladministration.

War Effect in U.S.A.

Washington, August 26.—A dispatch from New York states that the movement of large bodies of troops and great shipments of military supplies by the federal government has temporarily held up shipments of coal from the mines, and as a result some of the power plants in the city have been compelled to shut down. The Manhattan Subway Company is particularly hard hit, and none of its trains is running to-day, owing to lack of power.

Attempts to Fire New Navy Yard.

Washington, August 26.—Mordak dispatches state that the third unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the viaduct at the new naval base at that place has been discovered.

The official board of inquiry, which investigated the explosion in the black powder magazine at Mare Island navy yard, has submitted its report, which states that "the explosion was the result of a deliberate plot, on the part of persons unknown."

No Talk Against Allies Permitted.

New York, August 26.—Mayor Mitchell has issued an announcement to the effect that street-corner agitators will be promptly arrested if they speak against the Allies of the United States in the present war.

Copper Mines in West Close Down.

Butte, Montana, August 26.—The Anaconda mines and another have been closed down, and the Great Falls mine will follow the same course on Thursday. This action on the part of the operators is a result of the labor troubles which were engendered by the I. W. W.

NOTICES.

LIFTS

and

ELEVATORS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE
SOLE AGENTS:-DODWELL & CO., LTD.
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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:-

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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8 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE
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Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.LIME JUICE,
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CENTRAL
Telephone No. 73.NORTH BRITISH
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INSURANCE CO.,in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Yorkshire

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ESTABLISHED 1884.

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against FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
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GRILL ROOM.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE

A first-class RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and
Scenery. Telephone in Every Room; prompt service and maintenance by six staff to Central
Manager and Reception Office, Roof Garden and Social Room. Manager: Messrs. P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 6.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
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management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
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Apply to: THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.

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NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1917, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans,
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
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Telegraphic Address "Phonola."

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

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THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
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NOTICES.

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Is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration
and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather.
This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those
uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise
from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.
PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

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NOTICES.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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THIS new Royal Master-Model 10 is built for long-term service—it will stand the "grind." Here at last is the typewriter that need not be "traded out" and won't "die young!"
Look inside for the proof of the Royal's durability—1,000 working parts less than others! Mark the absence of complicated mechanism! The machine with the rapid-fire action and adjustable personal touch to fit YOURSELF—just "turn the knob."
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THE UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

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PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

GENERAL NEWS.

Brother of Sir William Robertson

Drowned.

Captain T. A. Robertson, brother of Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was found drowned at Howth, near Dublin, recently. Captain Robertson left his house in Conyngham Road, Dublin, without saying where he was going, and did not return. He was connected with the Main Supply Depot of the Army Service Corps, Dublin. The body had not been long in the water. Gilt to Shakespeare's Birthplace.

Fifteen years ago the late Mr. William Walton, of Horsley Priory, Nailsworth, lent to the Shakespeare's Birthplace Museum, Stratford-upon-Avon, a drawing by "that rare Italian master, Julio Romano"—a study for a picture which is now in the Palazzo del Te at Mantua. Mr. Walton's son, Lieutenant F. W. Bernard Walton, R.N., has now presented this drawing to the Birthplace. Lieutenant Bernard Walton is connected on his mother's side with the family of Bernard, to which belonged the Sir John Bernard of Abington Manor, Northants, second husband of Shakespeare's granddaughter, Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Sir John Hall, the famous physician, and Susannah Shakespeare. The portraits in oils of Sir John Bernard and his wife hang in the Birthplace Museum.

Debtor's Strange Story in Bankruptcy.

Mr. Isaac Myers Salter, wholesale ladies' tailor, of the Minories, told a remarkable story at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. Registrar Mellor of the loss of £565 in Bank England and Treasury notes. In answer to Mr. J. B. Knight, Assistant Official Receiver, he said that in April last, when he was pressed by creditors, he invited dealers to his warehouse on a Saturday, when no one was usually there, and he sold to them for £565 goods which had cost £850. On his way home he had a half-quarter of brandy and afterwards he met a young lady in the street, who asked him "Do you know me?" While he was talking to her he became giddy, and he remembered nothing until he found himself lying on the floor of his warehouse four hours later without his £565. He had a severe headache, and he assumed that he had been drinking. For family reasons he did not mention the occurrence to the police; in fact, he did not mention it to anyone until he told it to the Official Receiver's examiner after the bankruptcy. He did not know the names of any of the dealers who called on him. The Registrar, in adjourning the examination, said that it was hardly necessary for him to say that this case was one of the most suspicious in nearly a very detail. Princess Mary at 10 Downing Street.

Princess Mary was present recently at a concert given at 10, Downing-street, in aid of the London depot (5a, Belgrave-mansions, S. W.) of the Welsh Industries Association, of which the King, the Queen, and Queen Alexandra are patrons. A large and fashionable audience, which included many Welsh people well known in London society, had assembled in the drawing-room. The Prime Minister looked in for a few moments and Mrs. Lloyd George was present throughout the concert; and afterwards the audience was entertained to tea. Most of the programme was appropriately Welsh, in subject or in performer. The National Anthem was sung by Miss Agnes Nicholls. The Welsh Guards Glee Party sang "Diffrwch Gwyr Harlech"—widely known in England as "The March of the Men of Harlech"—and other Welsh part-songs. Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Ivor Foster, and Miss L. Evans-Williams sang Welsh songs. Mrs. Gruffydd-Roberts played Welsh airs on the Welsh harp; and that very young and very brilliant Welsh violinist, Miss Tania Thomas, played Viennese and Russian—in default, no doubt, of original Welsh violin-music. The programme also included pianoforte solos by M. Cernioff, combsinging by Mr. Leslie Benson and by Mr. George Robey; and recitations and the like by one or two popular actors and actresses.

GENERAL NEWS.

Beer for Workmen.
To ensure provision of beer for their workmen, particularly furnacemen, Messrs. Steel, Finch and Tozer, of Rotherham, have taken over a fully-licensed public-house adjoining their works. The place will be run as a canteen, and will revert to the original owners after the war.

Home for Blind Babies.
Adeline Duchess of Bedford and Sir Arthur Pearson, of the National Institute for the Blind, 224, Great Portland-street, London, have initiated a new project for blind babies. The school education of blind children begins at the age of five, in a day or residential school; but from birth until this age it is usually difficult in a poor household for anyone to find time in which to care for them, and the National Institute for the Blind has therefore undertaken to support and manage the home for them. A suitable house with large grounds has been purchased at Chorley Wood, and here some 25 blind babies will be brought up until they reach school age. The house and ground have cost £5,500 and a further sum of at least £1,000 will be needed to fit it for its new purpose. Three thousand pounds have already been subscribed and an appeal is made for the balance. The Queen, in expressing her sympathy with the proposal, sent £50 and Queen Alexandra forwarded a donation of £100.

Withdrawal of Halfpenny Omnibus Fares.

Following the example of the London County Council Tramways, the London General Omnibus Company (Limited) and allied companies have withdrawn ½d. fares and fares of halfpenny denominations. This step was rendered necessary owing to the difficulty in collecting fares through the heavy loading of the reduced number of omnibuses. The distances carried at fares of penny denominations will remain unchanged, though some revision of stages is under immediate consideration. The weekly traffic returns of the London County Council tramway show a large increase, the receipts for the week ended July 4 being £58,830, compared with £49,618 for the corresponding week last year. From April 1 to July 4 the receipts totalled £942,228, against £649,636 for the corresponding period of 1916.

New Labour Alliance.
An important scheme for the development of the productive and banking activities of the co-operative movement in association with organised trade unionism was, it is understood, to be discussed at a conference in July of representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Co-operative Congress. Co-operators have not hitherto been convinced that political action was altogether to their advantage, but it is now thought that the conditions brought by the war will bring the co-operative movement into association with the political activities of Labour generally. With a membership of 4,000,000 and 1,500 societies, a share capital of £50,000 and annual trade transactions amounting to over £170,000,000, a closer working relationship with the trade unions would enormously strengthen the entire Labour movement.

Gifts To English and Scottish Art Galleries.
Requests to the London Museum, the Tate Gallery, and the Scottish National Gallery are contained in the will of Lady Ellen Ouchardson, widow of Sir William Quiller Ouchardson, B.A., who died last May and left gross estate of £8,722. To the first named Lady Ouchardson left a black silk dress which belonged to Queen Victoria, to the Tate Gallery portraits of her father, Charles Moxon, and her mother, by her husband; a sketch, "The Last Danub," by her husband; and a drawing of her husband by himself. To the Scottish National Gallery she left a sketch of the head of her husband at the age of 15, two portraits of herself by her husband, a bronze bust of her husband by Onslow Ford, a portrait of her husband by John Pettie, a bronze bust of Pettie by George Lawson, and a plaster bust of her husband by Hutchinson.

NOTICES.

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GERMANS' NAVAL DREAMS.

Capt. Persius on Fallacy
of Annexing Flanders Coast.

Amsterdam, July 3.—Captain Persius, in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, severely condemns the Pan-German agitation for the annexation of the coast of Flanders.

He argues that the addition of that coast to Germany would be a source of weakness rather than strength, pointing out that Germany's present North Sea coast is admirably suited to defence and the work of the fleet under modern conditions.

Those who state that the possession of the Flanders coast would bring Germany nearer to England forget that it would also bring England nearer to Germany. That coast would need to have enormous sums spent on it for modern defensive and other purposes, and the captain doubts whether the Fatherland will have the means to do that after the war.

Regarding the arguments of those who say that bases are necessary to protect from England German commerce on its way to the Atlantic, Captain Persius says that he finds it difficult to keep his temper. The Flanders coast, as a base, would still leave the commerce "unprotected" as it goes down the Channel. Therefore, he says, that to obtain what the Pan-Germans call "freedom of the seas"—evidently that means protection till the open Atlantic is reached—it would be necessary to annex the French coast up to and including Brest, which he declares to be absurd. Captain Persius also argues that the value of distant naval bases is greatly exaggerated, and in the absence of complete sea supremacy only an anxiety, instancing the loss of Kiauchau and the German colonies. To retain such possessions, he is necessary either to live harmoniously, he declares, with the country having the supreme sea power, by alliances with other naval Powers, to obtain sufficient protection against the nation with the strongest fleet.

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TO BE LET.—GODOWN in Duddell Street from 1st October. Apply to H. M. H. Nemaze.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 4th September, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

8) cases Assorted provision and table fruits.
3 cases Crystal stone.
3 do. Tin foil.
1 do. Handkerchiefs.
1 do. Shoes.
1 Geyser.

Also

1 Milner's Safe (on view at the office of Messrs. Harry Winking & Co.)

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

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THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 11th September 1917.

at 12 o'clock (NOON) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The Steamship "Shiu Hing" Length 122 feet. Breadth 23 feet 5 inches. Depth 8 feet. Nett Tonnage 176. Gross Tonnage 294.

The above vessel is moored off the Cement Works, Honam (Canton) and is now on view.

Terms: Cash and the steamer to be at purchaser's risk on fall of hammer.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

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Hardware, Machinery and Metals.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1917.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

With the restrictive provision that it will only operate until six months after the war, the Military Service Bill has been passed by the Legislative Council, and it only now requires the fulfilment of certain formalities for it to find a place on the Statute Book. With the limiting of the period during which the new Ordinance is to operate, the main objection to the measure is removed. In these circumstances, there could, as we observed some few days ago, be little complaint found with the enactment, in agreeing to which the members of the Council have taken the only reasonable attitude open to them. However, yesterday's discussion served a useful purpose, for it drew from the Government a fuller and franker statement of its policy than had previously been made, secured one or two valuable assurances, and gave an opportunity for the ventilation of long-standing complaints, regarding the large degree of wasted effort which auxiliary service in the Colony at present involves.

We do not intend going fully into all the points raised during yesterday's debate, but there are one or two issues upon which some comment may be usefully made. Mr. Pollock was against the Bill in any form, urging that there was no case for compulsion. In a general way that may be so, and under the policy of "gentle persuasion" which has been followed in the past, practically every eligible man in the Colony is rendering war service of one kind or another. But we have it on the word of His Excellency that there are still a certain number of persons who have absolutely refused to come forward. How many these total we do not know, but we are told that they will probably form the basis of the first summonses under the new Ordinance. If, as the Governor says, there were only one "slacker," compulsion would be justified, for this is a time when every man should be doing his bit. We cannot help thinking, however, that this statement as to men still holding aloof comes rather as a surprise after the repeated official assurances that every eligible man not exempted was in one or other of the local forces. We are glad to gather that the Government has no intention, under the Army Act, of depriving members of the new force of their civil status—that they will be as free as anyone else to exercise their full rights of citizenship, including attendance at public meetings and, if they think fit, in writing to the Press. That removes a fear concerning which a good deal of feeling existed, though we can remember an occasion when it looked as though pressure were being brought to bear to prevent Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves from participating in a public controversy.

The main value of the discussion lay in the opportunity presented for an expression of the hope that, under the new force, more common-sense methods than is the case at present will be applied in arranging the duties required of members. That point was well raised upon, both Mr. Pollock and Mr. Dowdell quoting instances in which the most wicked waste of time resulted. Here we touch one of the chief causes of discontent felt among members of the Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves. As we have previously remarked, no one objects to doing military duty provided it is of value. But resentment is naturally felt when it is known that time is needlessly wasted because of lack of organising ability and, what is more, when certain duties are required which cannot possibly serve any useful end. Night guards may not come very often, but they come all too frequently when ordinary business hours have to be kept just the same, and when the utility of the procedure is, as it is, openly questioned. Loyal Believers in Hongkong are, we are convinced, only too willing to do what they can for the Empire—and to do it without fee or reward, too—but they have a right to expect that the duties they are called upon to perform are necessary and that they will be arranged so as to secure a maximum of efficiency with a minimum call upon their time. Unless the reorganisation of the auxiliary forces has this result, all the talk and all the schemings will have been in vain.

Party Politics.

Though it cannot be said that Party politics are of particular interest in England at present and, in fact, the consensus of opinion favours their being kept as much as possible in the background so long as the war is the absorbing question, yet it cannot be denied that the Party system will exercise a strong hold. Though quiescent, no one has the slightest doubt about the actual existence of and of the power behind the Conservative, Unionist, Liberal, Labour and Nationalist Parties, and everyone knows that it requires but a change in the present condition of affairs to bring once more into prominence those powerful political organisations. Notwithstanding this it comes somewhat in the nature of a surprise to read in one of the telegrams to hand yesterday that another Party has been called into being. Its name is the National Party (which sounds very loyal and patriotic) and it owes its inception, it appears, to the fact that twenty-seven Peers, Members of Parliament and others have seceded from the Unionist Party for the purpose of banding themselves together in the new Party just mentioned. Most people, we imagine, will fail to see any real *raison d'être* for the new Party, no matter by what high sounding name it makes its appeal for general support, and no doubt its members wish to stand as well in the public's view as in Parliament's.

Superfluous.

The formation of such a Party or of any similar body, seems to us to be entirely a work of supererogation and quite uncalled for at present. The affairs of the nation and of the Empire are being quite ably looked after without more political cooks being called in to assist. The amount of mischief too many cooks can commit is proverbial, and all that is likely to happen is for the new Party to make confusion, where it may possibly lurk, "worse confounded." The new Party's Manifesto sounds very well. The object, it seems, is "to promote the reform of the Union and defence; also to favour a constructive policy, founded on a democratic basis, the unity of the Empire and defence, mutual reciprocal aid in the development of the Empire, and a victorious conclusion of the War." Most of this sounds extremely well, though the last phrase has almost the ring of an anti-climax about it. How, one would like to know, does the new Party propose to bring about a "victorious conclusion of the war" more strikingly than any of the other parties striving towards that end? Most people, we fancy, will readily agree with us that the formation of such a Party at such a time, under the present strenuous conditions, is likely to do more harm than good.

President Wilson's Note.

President Wilson's Note replying to the Pope's peace proposals is decidedly refreshing. It shows us, in language clear and cogent, and with an undertone of passion that indicates the gravity with which America's great leader approached his task, precisely where America stands in regard to the war, for the citizens of the United States, to their credit and practically to a man, have followed President Wilson whole-heartedly in his war policy. The President is under no manner of doubt regarding the attitude which he the country he so ably represents, and the Allies in general, should adopt with regard to the Pope's peace suggestion. Having pondered over it, he has issued a reply, which for breadth of vision, for analytical power and for verbal directness and dignity is extremely impressive. President Wilson refuses to accept the Pope's suggestion to treat for peace on the basis of the *status quo ante* with the present German Government. And he gives very complete grounds for his attitude. As the *Daily Chronicle* says, the value of such a remarkable pronouncement as that of President Wilson's is enhanced by the fact that in speaking for the United States he does so "unfettered by alliances." Thus the reply is the well-considered judgment of a great mind representing a great country.

DAY BY DAY.

INDUSTRY PAYS DEBTS WHILE DESPAIR INCREASES THEM.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of the occupation of Lemberg by the Russians.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand today is 2/9 1/2. A Criminal Point. Sept. 2—"According to Mr. Stipendiary Woodhouse, it is a criminal offence in this Colony to be the possessor of an iron chain, if you can't at a moment's notice give a full and satisfactory account of the article. Tsan Shi, a coolie from Nambui, had an iron chain, and as he could not give its history to a big Sikh policeman who was on the hunt for victims, he was promptly run in and fined at the Police Court this morning \$3, or 14 days in default. There are still some undiscovered murders in this Colony waiting investigation, the complainant and the sheriff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (with heaven only knows how many lakhs of dollars) are yet at large, and a crowd of other notorious swindlers are boldly stalking about in our midst. Wouldn't running to earth quarry of that sort be better employment for an admirably organised police force than prosecuting a wretched coolie for being ignorant and unfortunate and thereby filling the Gaol with petty gamblers, hawkers and victims of the Opium Ordinance?"

Sanitary Board. The Sanitary Board meets on Tuesday, when the business will be largely of a formal character.

Order Rescinded. Government Notification No. 252 of May 30, 1917, declaring the channel north of Ma Wan Island to be closed, is rescinded.

Kailan Output. The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 18, amounted to 65,759 tons and the sales during the period to 50,831 tons.

Tenement Valuation. It is ordered that a valuation of the tenements in the Colony for the year commencing July 1, 1918, shall be made before April 30, 1918, or as soon thereafter as may be.

Postal Rates. It is notified that on and after October 1, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fatsan, Chan Chuen and Whampoa will be four cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

The Frawley Company. The repeat performance of "Twin Beds" by the Frawley Company, at the Theatre Royal last night, drew a large audience, and the farce was immensely enjoyed. All who took part entered thoroughly into the spirit of the play, which went with plenty of vim. To-night the Company concludes its season with "Bought and Paid For," which, we understand, is extremely funny and especially suitable for a Saturday night performance.

Magisterial Appointment. It is notified that His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Eric William Hamilton to be a Magistrate, under the provisions of Section 7 of the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890, with effect from April 18, 1917. His Excellency has further authorised Mr. Hamilton, under the provisions of Section 58 of the New Territories Regulation Ordinance, 1910, to hold a Small Debts Court in the New Territories at the following places:—The charge rooms of the Police Stations at Tsin Wan, Tai O, Tung Chung, Cheung Chau, and Yeung Shu Wan.

Opium Divan.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with keeping an opium divan, and eight others were charged with being on the premises for the purpose of smoking opium in a house at West Point. All the defendants denied the offence. An informer stated that he bought some opium from the first defendant, and then waited his turn to smoke the drug. Sergeant Payne said that when he went to the house he found all the defendants there. There were three pipes, two of which seemed to have been used. There were five beds altogether. The first defendant was fined \$100 for being the keeper, and the other men, for frequenting, were each fined \$2.

Chinese Eastern Railway.

The following regulations with regard to persons entering the line of the Chinese Eastern Railway are published for general information:—"With the consent of the Governments concerned, foreign subjects when entering the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway must be provided with national passports, vised by a Russian Consulate, with photograph attached and bearing an annotation whether the holder is a subject of a given state by birth or by naturalisation. The examination of the passports will take place at Komsomol'sk station, where the passports have to be produced. The present regulations are established for the whole duration of the war and do not concern persons of Chinese and Japanese nationality."

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 8, 1892.)

The Dollar. Sept. 1—"The rate of the dollar on demand today is 2/9 1/2."

A Criminal Point.

Sept. 2—"According to Mr. Stipendiary Woodhouse, it is a criminal offence in this Colony to be the possessor of an iron chain, if you can't at a moment's notice give a full and satisfactory account of the article. Tsan Shi, a coolie from Nambui, had an iron chain, and as he could not give its history to a big Sikh policeman who was on the hunt for victims, he was promptly run in and fined at the Police Court this morning \$3, or 14 days in default. There are still some undiscovered murders in this Colony waiting investigation, the complainant and the sheriff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (with heaven only knows how many lakhs of dollars) are yet at large, and a crowd of other notorious swindlers are boldly stalking about in our midst. Wouldn't running to earth quarry of that sort be better employment for an admirably organised police force than prosecuting a wretched coolie for being ignorant and unfortunate and thereby filling the Gaol with petty gamblers, hawkers and victims of the Opium Ordinance?"

Death of a Pioneer of Eastern Commerce.

Sept. 3—"At an early hour this morning, Captain George T. Hopkins, local agent of the Scottish Oriental Steamship Company, and one of the most able and indefatigable coasting skipper that ever trod the deck of a ship, passed away quietly at his residence in Robinson Road at the ripe age of sixty-six. In the death of this worth and deservedly popular and respected veteran, Hongkong loses one of its oldest, and most useful residents—a man who has done more for his employers and the prosperity of the land of his adoption than most people would either believe or imagine."

The Volunteers.

Sept. 3.—In an article on the Volunteer Force, we read:—"The *Daily Press* says that the German and Portuguese communities ought to be invited to join, so that in case of war the enemy would defend us from itself. Then 'the uniform should be good and handsome—a la Salvation Army—drills light, for of course the less drilled men are always the more efficient, 'parades frequent,' since there is always a frantic demand for parades, and a full muster every time—Oh yes! 'shooting competition' inaugurated," which should satisfy Mr. E. Robinson that he has lived in vain and that the weekly contests of the Association for which he works so hard are utterly useless; 'a band formed,' with the *Daily Press* coolie as head trumpeter and our ohm Sillypat as bass banger. In conclusion, *Granny* urges that the corps should be 'dressed by the time the cool season sets in,' which, in the interests of decency and the tailoring trade, is highly commendable, though it is as well to remember the old cookery-book formula, 'First catch your corps, and dress it afterwards.'

Brothers and Misdoers.

Sept. 5—"Miss Gay—I don't see you with the brokers and bankers any more. Miss Giddy—Oh! No! I'm mashing missionaries; they've more money in these hard times, you know."

The Share Market.

Sept. 7—"The local share market today wears more promising aspect than has been the case for a very long time past. No extraordinary amount of actual business has been done, and yet a goodly number of shares in various stocks have changed hands at enhanced rates, and the tone of the market is better all round. The most noteworthy item is the jump made by Hongkong Bank shares, which, quoted yesterday at 80 per cent. premium, are now in demand at 90 after sales at that rate. Fire Insurance stocks are all in request, as are China Sugar, Doka, Watson and Co's and others. Panjans are in great request, large orders, it is reported having

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their report dated July 21, state:—

Gold. The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a reduction of £1,839,245, as compared with last week's return.

Gold to the value of \$7,700,000 has been announced in New York as received from Canada. On the other hand \$3,587,000 have been engaged for export to Spain and South America.

The Transvaal gold output for June 1917 amounted to £327,101 as compared with £325,767 in June 1916 and £3,310,818 in May 1917.

The West African gold output for May 1917 amounted to £121,104 as compared with £132,976 in May 1916 and £123,825 in April 1917.

The African World reports an interview with Sir Alfred Sharpe in which he states that, during the operations of the recent expedition, in which he spent nearly three months in the North-Eastern Congo, he found that an enormous area of gold-bearing deposits, both in alluvial and reef formation, had been located and systematically proved by the Belgian authorities. The Kilo Gold Mines, situated three days' trek east of Albert Nyanza, have for years produced considerable quantities of alluvial gold, but the rich deposits seem to extend almost indefinitely over the whole Aruwimi-Wells basin, and are already connected by a first-class road for heavy motor traffic with the Upper Nile at Buj, near the southernmost point of the Sudan.

Several times during the last three weeks the price has reached 39 7/8d., but failed to go beyond. This week, urged by a daily recurrence of buying orders of a general character, this limit was exceeded on the 9th instant, when 36 15/16d. was quoted. On each succeeding day prices rose substantially until figures were reached higher than any recorded since June 1892. The Shanghai exchange has hardened in sympathy.

It is reported from Ceylon that the new two rupee notes of which, early in June about five lacs had been put into circulation, are used by planters for the payment of their coolies in preference to coin.

A further increase has taken place in the holding of silver by the Indian Treasury, as will be seen from the following currency details (in lacs of rupees):—

June 22, June 30, July 7

Notes in Circulation ... 9082 9329 9334

Reserve in silver coin and bullion 1752 2024 2098

Gold coin and bullion in India ... 726 707 754

Gold in England ... 517 480 442

The stock in Bombay consists of 1,800 bars, as compared with 2,100 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on the 7th July 1917 consisted of about 20,700,000 ounces in sycee and 15,000,000 dollars, as compared with about 20,900,000 ounces in sycee and 14,800,000 dollars on 30th June 1917.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—July 6, 39 13/16 cash; July 7, 39 3/4 cash; July 9, 39 15/16 cash; July 10, 40 5/16 cash; July 11, 40 5/8 cash; July 12, 40 3/4 cash. Average, 40 197.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5%.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/3.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 7/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

been received from Singapore.

As a boom in Hongkong's Very Own Goldmine appears more than likely owners of the scrip will probably exercise good judgment by holding on to it for the present. Charbonnages have dropped to 115, but the beginning of working operations at Hongkong on a large scale will quickly place this stock at a much higher figure. It is earnestly to be hoped that at last the 'turn of the tide' has been reached."

Official's Escape From Germany.

It was learned that a young man in County Dublin of the escape from Germany of Captain U. V. F. D.S.O., Scots Guards. He had been a prisoner of two years and eight months, during which time he made two successful attempts to escape.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The proposal to delete the imprecatory psalm from the psalter would have stirred the wrath of the militant scholars who composed that work. Psalm 88, whose total disuse is advocated, might, with specific application, be an answer to a certain Hymn of Hate. They meant it all, those old theologians. They preface to the Communion Service a deep regret that it was no longer possible to enforce the "godly discipline" of publicly putting to shame notorious evildoers and of punishing them in this world, that their souls might be saved in the next.

It is extraordinary that an Indian law case which has been for 15 years in the courts cannot be settled owing to the absence of a map of lands in the Ganges valley. Presumably old landmarks have been obliterated by floods. Trouble of this sort was mastered in a semi-scientific fashion in Egypt nearly 30 centuries before Christ. They mastered it thoroughly with the coming of Hero of Alexandria. He produced the prototype of the modern theodolite, and after each flood assigned anew the boundaries washed away by the swollen Nile, 2,000 years ago.

The coming sale of the former offices of the Hamburg-America Line will recall to many of the habitués of Cooks-parade the quaintly worded notice which was posted in the window of the office during the fateful days before the 4th of August, 1914: "Owing to the unclear political atmosphere these offices will be closed until further notice." If that notice was left behind when the occupants cleared out and is still available, it ought to make an interesting exhibit for a National War Museum.

There used to be much speculation as to what Americans of German antecedents would do when the States went to war. A letter from a German-born citizen in the Centre States, in an American journal just to hand, supplies a piquant answer to such a question: "My wife and I have brought up 12 children in this country," says the writer, "and America can have seven soldiers and five nurses the minute she wants them."

The determination of the Swedish Government to disinter the body of Charles XII, in order to discover whether he was shot from behind or in front, has a host of precedents. In time, accident, historical inquiry, or horrible curiosity like that of George IV. leads to exhumation of royal and other remains. George IV. had the head of Charles I. brought out of its coffin. It fell to the ground. A dreadful old verger in St. George's Chapel used to carry a fragment of one of the shattered vertebrae in a pocket on his watch chain. Frith saw it when at Windsor painting his picture of Queen Alexandra's wedding.

Paris is laughing at the latest Cabist story. The wife of one of the most renowned Cabists was returning from Spain to France. The Customs officer opened her baggage, and discovered a remarkable canvas. The picture appeared to represent a collection of old iron, which had been strongly coloured. "Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça?" asked the officer, gazing with astonishment, mingled with suspicion, at the work of art. "That's my portrait," replied the lady coldly. "Never!" retorted her examiner; "that must be the plan of a submarine or aeroplane." An engineer as expert was called. He looked at the masterpiece for a long time, and turned it round and round. Finally he said: "It is possibly a machine, but it will never go." On this the lady was allowed to depart, which she did joyously, for was it not a tribute to her husband's miraculous skill?

Official's Escape From Germany. It was learned that a young man in County Dublin of the escape from Germany of Captain U. V. F. D.S.O., Scots Guards. He had been a prisoner of two years and eight months, during which time he made two successful attempts to escape.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—I attended the Legislative Council meeting this afternoon. It was interesting merely in confirming the opinion generally held that the show is put off, and I longed for the shade of a certain elderly but robust Manchester City Councillor whose maiden speech, after the introduction of a plausible but unnecessary municipal Bill, made the other thirty-nine more polished councillors shake with laughter. He asked: "Are us a lot of dummies? Not us." This damned the Bill.

On the second reading of the Military Service Bill Mr. Pollock very ably expressed the public view that there is no necessity for the measure, and, in addition, adversely criticised it clause by clause.

Mr. Dodwell practically said that now it had been limited to the period of the war and six months afterwards it met the views of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He made a strong attack on the waste of time in the Volunteer Reserves. He contended that the maximum time was occupied in producing the minimum of results, and he pleaded for reform.

I understood Mr. Anton to argue that we could not do too much so-called military padding. As a Government nominee, a recent and temporary resident here in the interests of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., only, and apparently of an age which should exempt him from doing anything military under the Bill—well, I suppose nothing but platitudes were to be expected.

The Attorney-General made a long speech (as he is paid and told to do), glibly passing over Mr. Pollock's objections on the plea that the Government were so charming and considerate that nobody need worry. He sought to show, also, that Mr. Pollock's arguments based on less stringent measures at home and elsewhere could not apply to Hongkong, which was quite a different place. It seemed to me that he might just as well have said: "This is nothing to what will be done to your wives and families now holiday-making further north at Wei-hai-wai."

His Excellency the Governor said that the only point he need go into was the question of conscription, and that he had sent out seventy-five notices one month, and a smaller number each succeeding month, calling on new-comers, etc., to join up, and that most of them were unfit for military duties. No one present seemed to have the gumption to get up and tell him he was arguing against the Bill, and that a weekly list in the "Gazette" of the names of those to whom notices had been sent would have served all this purpose.

If H.E. the Governor and H.E. the General had wished to insult the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce they could not have been more successful, for they calmly ignored the polite strictures of Mr. Dodwell. Perhaps I should admire their negative cleverness, as they must have known the reduced weight of the Committee's opinion owing to the absence of the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. Shellim and Messrs. C. M. Ede, and G. T. Edkins, especially as one of the remaining members is in "D" Co. and another in the Police Reserve.

How such a depleted Committee should have dared to commit its members to a Bill threatening to deprive them of their civilian rights without calling a general meeting passes my comprehension. We still have only a vague assurance from our present Governor that those rights will not be invaded. It is no excuse to say that the Committee secured a modification of the more drastic provisions of the Bill. They could have done that and reserved their freedom to condemn the measure generally. Mr. Shewan tells me he could not oppose the Bill because the Chamber of Commerce got all they wanted!

Surely His Excellency the Governor will feel obliged to exempt Messrs. Dodwell, Laing, Park and Stubb from their military duties in view of their public services in this respect.

The Committee stage was rapidly talked over in undertones, and the third reading was immediately given.

TAXES LOWERED.

The Soldier's Smoke to be Cheaper.

Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons last month, announced the following concessions on the increased Entertainments Tax proposed in the Finance Bill of 1917-18:—

Tax on 4d. seats reduced from 2d. to 1d.
Increase on tickets from 7s. 6d. to 15s. to be 6d. instead of 1s. as proposed.

On seats exceeding 15s., the duty to be 2s. for the first 15s., and 6d. for every 5s., or part of 5s. over.

On lower priced seats the 2d. tax to begin at 5d. instead of 4d. seats.

With reference to the proposed increase in the tobacco duty, the Chancellor said the Government had decided to make it a great deal less. (Cheers.) They felt it would be doing the right thing to increase the duty by only half the amount proposed. (Hear, hear.)

The effect would be that the price of the lower grade tobacco would be raised by 1d. only, instead of 2d. The increased duty as from July 1st, next, would be 11d. instead of 1s. 10d. This would enable traders who had paid the high duty to get rid of their stocks. Before deciding to put on the duty at all he had had a strong feeling that soldiers at home ought to escape it altogether. Soldiers and sailors abroad paid no duty, and the position was anomalous. It was very difficult, however, to see how the exemption could be worked.

Speaking on the Entertainments Tax, Mr. Bonar Law denied that there was a kill-joy motive for the entertainments taxation. It was his belief that the people who could afford to go to places of entertainment could afford to pay a little more, and that was a legitimate way of getting a little additional revenue. He believed, also, that the additional tax could be borne without injury either to the places of entertainment or to the people who visited them. If, as had been suggested, he took off the tax on seats up to 6d. he might as well abandon the tax altogether, because 80 per cent. of the revenue came from seats at 6d. and below.

Mr. W. Thorne: That shows you are hitting the working classes.

Mr. Bonar Law: It is fair, after all, that the working classes should bear some share.

Mr. Baldwin, replying to Mr. Hemmings, promised to look into the question of the payment of the tax on free seats.

The changes proposed by the Chancellor were agreed to, and the clauses as amended were added to the Finance Bill. The Government amendment, postponing the commencement of the Entertainments Tax from July 1 to October 1 was also agreed to.

bed through and passed in five minutes. I saw no hand raised either for or against, nor did I hear anything, so it was passed or not passed with that indifference with which one would expect a 875 vote to go through for repairing the roof of the Lunatic asylum.

Thus passed the second and third readings of an important amended Bill which the public have never seen nor had a chance of discussing in its new form.

Everybody agrees that there is no need for the Bill. I admit it has been radically altered, but I maintain that it ought to be ended and not merely amended. If Hongkong accepts it without protest, then all I can say is that a larger building than I suggested the other day is necessary.

It only takes five members to call a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and, if this is called, and the Committee cannot convince the members that conscription is necessary in view of the Secretary of State's recently expressed opinion to the contrary, then a petition to the latter may induce His Majesty the King to disallow the Ordinance.—Yours faithfully,

A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, 31st Aug., 1917.

DESTRUCTION OF RHEIMS.

Cathedral a Heap of Ruins.

The Daily Chronicle, Special correspondent, Mr. G. B. Petrie, writes:—

French Front, July 4.—The great and beautiful city of Rheims is now being most literally destroyed. I have for many days urgently sought leave to enter and examine it.

The difficulty was not its position on the front, for the French trenches are over a mile away eastward, but that for weeks past the German batteries on the hills of Bryn and Nogent l'Abbees have been systematically "searching" the town, as they would say, playing upon it day and night, as though high explosives cost nothing or a great assault were being prepared.

It is reckoned that during last week and the week before, 15,452 shells fell within the city, many of large calibre and many containing incendiary stuff. On June 17, when President Poincare came and decorated the Cardinal Archbishop with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, 2,000 shells were thrown in, and the recent average has been over 1,000 a day. At last there has come a quiet interval, and for the fifth or sixth time during the war I have been able to observe exactly the progress of this vandalism.

The change is very marked since my last visit more than a year ago. Yet one's first feeling is of astonishment that anything but heaps of rubble should remain after 33 months of such hostilities. The explanation is not far to seek. Rheims was a town not only rich, dignified and full of charm, but for the most part stoutly built of solid white sandstone.

A projectile will often pierce a small, neat hole in the stone facade of a house, exploding within and wrecking the whole intact. Thus a general street view gives a misleading idea of what has happened, especially when it has been a point of pride for the city officials faithfully holding to their tasks in a candle-lit cellar to get the street cleared as soon as possible, and generally to keep up a cheerful appearance.

Bombardments and municipal advances notwithstanding, about 5,000 of the former 120,000 inhabitants still cling to their homes. Some of them have safe cellars of their own. It is a sight to see the others gathered at night with small lamps and candles, and marching together to the large cellars, where they can sleep securely or listen to the rain of fire and iron from the German hell on the neighbouring hills.

The most convinced Protestant would not quarrel with me for passing lightly over the bare, burned walls of the Protestant church of Rheims to speak of the mighty and wonderful pile of the Cathedral, now in imminent peril. Scores of shells have fallen upon this noblest of Gothic fancies. Eight struck it on one day last week. It says much for the work of medieval builders that the structure should not already have collapsed.

But the most alarming spectacle is that of the interior. The outer roof went in the early fire. There are now four gaping holes in the inner roof, across which the summer clouds drift to-day, and by which a riotous storm may enter to-morrow. In the nave most of the fallen stone has been removed, but the choir is nearly filled, and its two historic altars are buried under huge blocks of broken pillars and arches.

One shell pierced right through the nave from east to west and burst in the street outside. Another 12-inch shell crashed in, buried itself five feet deep in the floor, but did not burst. Many coloured fragments of the glorious 12th and 13th century glass still cling to the window leads of the choir, where they are being laboriously collated by a devoted artist.

And so it is being completed. Of course they could at any time in these three years have completed it in a couple of hours had they desired, but then there could have been no possible dispute as to their intentions, whereas the process of long

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

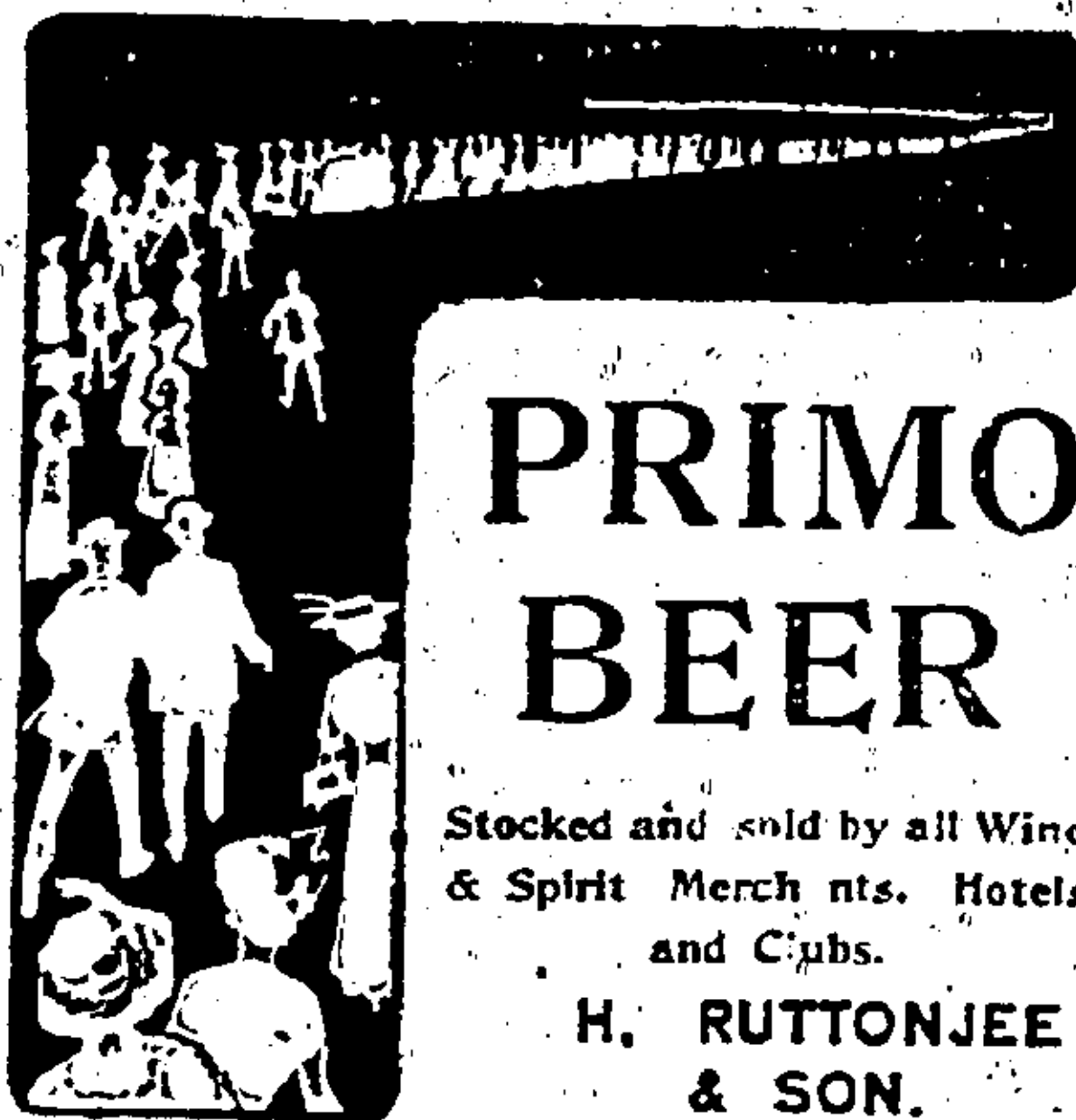
PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

VISITING

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torque can, in Germany at least, be represented as accidental. There is, in fact, no possibility of accident, as anyone looking down from a neighbouring hill upon the city and the mass of the church towering above it may satisfy himself.

Rheims and its treasury of inspiring memories are being deliberately destroyed, and the end is very near.

Another month such as the last, and the greatest shrine of the ancient piety and chivalry of France, one of her sweetest capitals, with its 10,000 homes, will be no more than the half buried ruins of the Pharaohs or the Caesars. Centuries have passed over the Western world since it suffered a comparable misfortune.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. William Edward Leonard Shenton to sign our firm name as a Partner from the 1st day of September, 1917.

DEACON LOOKER, DEACON & HARBON, Hongkong, 1st September, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

ss. "KYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd September, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 7th Sept. at 5 P.M. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 10th Sept. at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 31st Sept. 1917. T. DAIGO, Agent.

SAKURA BEER



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OUR TIES

are designed to please the eye and please the men who wear them—and they are doing it, too.

New designs in printed and spot foulard silk Ties for Bows and knots have just arrived.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd

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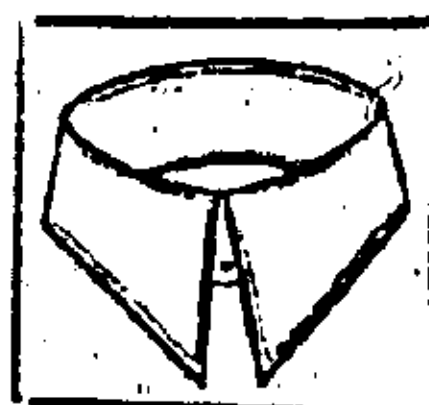


POWELL'S COLLARS

Deaths 14", 14", 14", 2", 2 1/2"

MAINTAIN THEIR HIGH-STANDARD

Stocked in all the leading Shapes and in quarter sizes.



Price \$4.50 Per Dozen.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------|------------|
| 2573 | Your Eyes. | Tenor. |
| | Lolita | |
| 2619 | Dear Devon Lass. | Baritone. |
| | A Dinder Courtship. | |
| 2665 | Deep in My Heart. | Contralto. |
| | Loves Garden of Roses. | |
| 2579 | Until. | Tenor. |
| | The Garden of Your Heart. | |
| 2365 | The Somerset Farmer. | Baritone. |
| | Bashful Tom. | |

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THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



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SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS, 1, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.

"THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER."

"CASCADE"

from

CANADA.

BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

TRY IT.

ASK FOR IT.

Stocked Everywhere

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.
IMPORTERS.

FOR GOLFERS.

More Good Tiles for Players.

Below we give another of the series of golf articles which Harry Vardon has been contributing to the New York Evening Post:

It is one of the little boasts of the golfer that he plays in all winds and all weathers. Even he is disposed to say that there is no other outdoor game the devotees of which exhibit such devotion and hardiness—or foolhardiness, whichever you may care to term it.

To a large extent, this is a British sentiment. The climate of the United Kingdom is usually described as being "temperate"—which, indeed, it occasionally is—and from time immemorial the pursuit of golf has proceeded from the first day of the year till the last. Nowhere is there a club which closes during the winter months. A particularly heavy fall of snow may chill the enthusiasm of the average player, but even in such circumstances you will find here and there a zealot ready to paint his ball red or blue so that it may be seen against the white cloak which envelops the land, and a friend ready to do battle with the help of a similar expedient.

Some of our most famous games have been contested in a setting of snow. Young Tom Morris—four times open champion of Britain—was twenty-three, and dead at the age of twenty-four—contested his best great match on a snow-bound course. It was at St. Andrews in 1876, the challenger, Mr. A. H. Molasworth, of Westward Ho! in Devon, who had offered to meet anybody in the world if he received six strokes a round, was beaten by 7 and 5. The snow was so thick that the match could hardly be played.

Five or six years ago, the Yorkshire professional foursome tournament was decided in such wintry conditions that every ball had to be painted blue, and even so there were occasions when each side lost its ball in the snow and the hole had to be declared halved. When the Oxford and Cambridge match took place at Sandwich some eighteen years ago, so heavy a blizzard set in during the afternoon that every player lost every ball he possessed and perforce returned to the clubhouse.

Some Extraordinary Play. There were some extraordinary happenings that day. It was impossible to see even a yard through the blizzard. One player, Mr. D. F. Ransom, who subsequently distinguished himself in championships, missed the globe utterly with three swings on a teeing ground (it was impossible to distinguish the ball from the snowflakes), and at the fourth attempt, he hit the object and fell in a sitting posture.

Another player, Mr. Norman Hunter, who took part in the United States amateur championships at Wheaton, Ill., in 1912 and of whom, alas! nothing has been heard since he was reported "wounded and missing" in the grim battle of Ypres, had the unusual experience of losing not his ball but his driver. The club

slipped from his grasp as he made a shot and was not found until the following day, when it was discovered far off to the left and about fifty yards from the teeing-ground.

I mention these facts as evidence of the continuity which has ever characterized the pursuit of golf in Britain. The spread of the game to every corner of the world has introduced seasons concomitant with climates. Thus, in India, Christmas sees the pastime at its annual zenith; in the northern part of the United States, the game is impossible in the winter except, of course, in indoor schools. But even that circumstance does not do away with the fact that it is in all weathers in its season, and what I would discuss to-day are points concerning the methods that an experienced golfer employs in unfavourable conditions.

That it can rain and blow in America, I know full well, and I have ransacked my recollections many times without recalling a wetter week than that at Brookline, Mass., in 1913, when the United States open championship was in progress. In fact, some unusual local rules had to be introduced when Francis Ouimet, Edward Ray, and I played off our tie, and one of them was that a ball embedded in the muddy putting-greens should be lifted and placed on one side or the other of the mark which it had made in the turf. I have always felt—although I do not want to advance it as an excuse for defeat, since Ouimet displayed the pluck which wins championships—that the rule in question turned the issue finally in his favour.

On the tenth green, both Ray and I pitched short, with our mashes shots from the tee, and in each case the ball hit the slope of the green and jumped back, leaving a shot over the indentation which the ball had made. This at least, was what happened according to people who were standing beside the green when the shots pitched, and it was what appeared to us to have occurred when we arrived on the scene. We had to take mid-irons in order to chip over the dents in the sodden green.

Ouimet pitched eight yards past the hole, and, as his ball stuck there in the mud, he was able to lift it and place it to one side. We were level with 33 each at the turn. Ouimet had a 3 at the tenth, as against our 4's, and I am free to confess that it was there that I realised for the first time the very profound possibilities of being beaten. That realisation meant a lot.

On the whole local decrees dealing with mud or any other conditions of weather are not to be recommended. To be sure golf on a sudden course is often very unsatisfactory, but I am all for adhering to the rules of the game, no matter under what circumstances it is played. When the turf is muddy, there are several points well worthy of consideration. One concerns the equipment. It is a little use trying to use a brassie in the mire. Many golfers do so, for the simple reason that they are in the habit of employing a brassie through the green, but I am certain that they make a mistake. Apart from the driver and the

putter, the most valuable club on a muddy course is a fairly powerful mid-iron. More often than not, that and a mashie are all that you need through the green in order to achieve the best results in the existing conditions.

A Common Fault on Soft Turf. On soft turf, the ball invariably lies heavily, and the error committed by the great majority of golfers is that they try to take it cleanly, just as they would on a dry course. The mud nearly always exercises a sufficiently tenacious hold of the ball to prevent it from rising sharply when the club comes into contact with it, and the best thing to do is to aim an inch behind the object, and take a little turf with it. That is why the mid-iron and the mashie are the most profitable clubs to employ through the green; their loft facilitates this taking of the top of the turf and the avoidance of a bungled shot.

Beware of attempting to do anything very clever on a muddy course. You simply cannot play a cut stroke with the mashie. The all-important instant in that shot is when the ball "bites" on the club as you draw the face of the latter quickly across the ball. Try to do it in mud, and the club will simply stick in the soft ground. Much the best plan is to play straightforward shots. At a long hole, where, in the absence of run on the ball, you have no chance of reaching the green in two strokes do not take a brassie, or even a cleek, in the hope of getting near to the green with the second, and so rendering the third shot a short one. The chances are that you will fumble the effort. It is safer to play two mid-iron shots after the drive.

If you have a fancy for a spoon, by all means use it on soft ground. It gets under the ball, and that is the great desideratum. It is the more or less straight-faced clubs that bring disaster to the player through the green on muddy courses.

Chalk the Faces of Wooden Clubs.

In rain, it is a good tip to chalk the faces of your wooden clubs every now and again. If you do not do this, the ball is apt to skid off the wet wood; you do not get proper hold of it. Keep all the clubs covered (it is worth while having a hood to your bag for this purpose), and do not use rubber grips which cause you hands to slip hopelessly when they become wet. The Hon. Edmund Scott, son of the Earl of Eldon, and one of the most beautiful players I have ever seen, lost the British amateur championship of 1906 very largely through having rubber grips on his clubs. His form up to the final was great. Then down came the rain, with the result that on the last day he could hardly hold his clubs and was well beaten by Mr. A. G. Barry.

During recent years, the subject of the golfer's habilitment has been elevated to something like an art, and there are several kinds of garb—as, for instance, the very light kind of oil-skin suit which weighs only a few ounces—that render a round in the rain far more tolerable than it used to

be. Alexander Herd and I once had to play an exhibition match at Kendal, in England. The rain came down in bucketfuls, but the club decided to carry out the fixture. So we donned mackintoshes and ran all the way round. I do not think any of the few spectators kept up with us. What was surprising was that our swings were affected very little by the wearing of the raincoats.

The most violent and protracted down-pour, however, in which I ever played was at Newcastle, in Ireland, on the occasion of a professional tournament in 1898. Everybody ran round. I remember the event particularly well because, on returning to the hotel in the evening, I asked an attendant to dry my sudden shoes. He must have put them in an oven; at any rate, as I played my first tee shot in the morning, they both split right across the sole. Strange to relate, wearing this damaged footwear, I had one of the best scores of my life—a 69 with the gutta-percha ball.

Playing the Wind.

A strong wind will keep far more people off the course than a heavy rain, and is easy to understand that the moderate player finds golf a trying recreation in a gale that takes possession of his ball and treats it like a shuttlecock. I would not recommend the mediocre performer to coquet too freely with intentional slices and pulls in a wind. They are useful when they can be executed, but they are difficult. If he practices the upright swing which has been advocated in these articles, it will take a very powerful disturbance of the elements to whirl his ball badly off the line, and he can allow for a little variation in the direction of his shot.

Playing into the teeth of a stiff wind, it is necessary to keep the ball low if one is to obtain any distance, and the only way to do that is to have a low tee and stand a little more forward than usual, with the hand a tiny fraction of an inch in front of the ball during the address. Then, if you swing as in ordinary circumstances, the ball will fly low instead of soaring.

Down wind, you want it to soar so that it may be carried on by the conditions, and so you make a point of having a rather high tee and standing fairly well behind the ball in order to get it up. At the impact, the player should be conscious of having most of the weight on the right leg; this also helps to lift the ball into the air. A wind may be trying, but it is a good educator.

[Another article from the same series will appear next Saturday. In it, Vardon says the secret of success in the game is not a matter of clubs, but of the proper swing, and that one little error in swing is what keeps many players from being good golfers.]

Licensing Application.

An application has been received by the Licensing Board from Joshua Brook for a publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the premises No. 2, Pak Siu Wan, Sheu Ki Wen Road, under the sign North Point Hotel.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

Grants amounting to £1,200 during the year.

The following Civil List Pensions, amounting to £1,200, were granted during the year ended March 31, 1917. The pensions are in most cases stated to be "in consideration of straitened circumstances," in addition to the other grounds given—

Miss Ross Kingsley.—In consideration of the literary eminence of her late father, the Rev. Charles Kingsley ... £100

Miss Hester Pater.—As an addition to her present pension of £50, in consideration of the literary eminence of her late brother, Mr. Walter Pater ... 50

Lady Laughton.—In consideration of the services to Naval history of her late husband, Professor Sir J. Knox Laughton ... 100

Mr. Llewellyn Bebb.—In consideration of the theological work and the services to education in Wales performed by her late husband, Dr. Llewellyn Bebb, Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter ... 100

Mrs. Charlton Bastian.—In consideration of the services to science of her late husband, Dr. Charlton Bastian ... 100

Mrs. Arthur Hughes.—In consideration of the merit as a painter of her late husband, Mr. Arthur Hughes ... 80

The Ladies Working Party of Union Church has sent this month one case to the Scottish Home in France containing 162 shirts, 162 handkerchiefs, 186 pairs of socks, 47 wool caps, 39 mufflers, 36 pairs of knee caps, 60 pairs of mittens; and one case to the Red Cross Depot Bombay containing 233 pairs of socks, 51 shirts, 51 handkerchiefs, 60 suits of pyjamas, 13 vests, 29 many-tail bandages, 9 shrouds, 13 hospital caps, 6 pairs of surgical stockings, 3 surgical caps, 3 eye bandages, 36 hold-all bags, 8 pairs of slippers, 9 tray cloths, 2 pillows, 7 mufflers, 7 pairs of mittens, 2 pairs of knee caps, 8 scrubbers, 1 large crocheted rug, 1 parcel of games and puzzles. In spite of the hot weather, the number of pairs of socks sent away this month has reached the record number of 419 pairs.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which official night ends and begins during the month of September, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Sept. 1st.	5.54 a.m.	6.53 p.m.
" 2nd.	5.55 "	6.51 "
" 3rd.	5.55 "	6.49 "
" 4th.	5.58 "	6.48 "
" 5th.	5.59 "	6.48 "
" 6th.	5.58 "	6.48 "
" 7th.	5.58 "	6.47 "
" 8th.	5.58 "	6.46 "
" 9th.	5.58 "	6.45 "
" 10th.	5.57 "	6.44 "
" 11th.	5.57 "	6.43 "
" 12th.	5.57 "	6.42 "
" 13th.	5.58 "	6.41 "
" 14th.	5.58 "	6.40 "
" 15th.	5.59 "	6.40 "
" 16th.	5.59 "	6.39 "
" 17th.	5.59 "	6.38 "
" 18th.	5.59 "	6.37 "
" 19th.	5.59 "	6.35 "
" 20th.	6.0 "	6.35 "
" 21st.	6.0 "	6.34 "
" 22nd.	6.0 "	6.33 "
" 23rd.	6.1 "	6.32 "
" 24th.	6.1 "	6.31 "
" 25th.	6.1 "	6.30 "
" 26th.	6.2 "	6.29 "
" 27th.	6.2 "	6.28 "
" 28th.	6.2 "	6.27 "
" 29th.	6.2 "	6.25 "
" 30th.	6.2 "	6.24 "

WAR COMFORTS.

The Ladies Working Party of Union Church has sent this month one case to the Scottish Home in France containing 162 shirts, 162 handkerchiefs, 186 pairs of socks, 47 wool caps, 39 mufflers, 36 pairs of knee caps, 60 pairs of mittens; and one case to the Red Cross Depot Bombay containing 233 pairs of socks, 51 shirts, 51 handkerchiefs, 60 suits of pyjamas, 13 vests, 29 many-tail bandages, 9 shrouds, 13 hospital caps, 6 pairs of surgical stockings, 3 surgical caps, 3 eye bandages, 36 hold-all bags, 8 pairs of slippers, 9 tray cloths, 2 pillows, 7 mufflers, 7 pairs of mittens, 2 pairs of knee caps, 8 scrubbers, 1 large crocheted rug, 1 parcel of games and puzzles. In spite of the hot weather, the number of pairs of socks sent away this month has reached the record number of 419 pairs.

Food Prices.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Dr. Wilfrid William Pearce to act, during the absence on leave of Mr. Adam Gibson or until further notice, as Secretary to the Committee to fix from time to time the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail in the Colony.

Miss Clementina Black.—In recognition of her services to amelioration of the condition of Industrial Employment for Women, in addition to her present pension of £75, ... 25

A BIG SNAKE.

Reptile over Eleven Feet Long.

A coolie in the employ of the Dairy Farm Company was going his usual rounds in Conduit Road early this morning when he saw a huge snake. With the help of two small boys, he succeeded in tying a rope round its neck and putting it in a basket. The snake, which is a beautifully marked specimen, when measured when at the Dairy Farm premises this morning was found to be 11 feet in length, and it weighs 33 lbs. It is of the poisonous variety, and showed signs of resentment at the photographer taking its picture, shooting out some particularly vicious fangs. By the size of its mouth one can very easily believe the story that these snakes can swallow whole a medium-sized chicken.

The coolie who made the capture was greatly elated at his find, and will, we understand, endeavour to sell it to the Sincere Company, for their menagerie, or to the Happy Retreat. Though many times snakes some feet longer than this one have been caught in the Colony, this is a sufficiently large specimen to be worthy of a note. Curiously enough, the Police yesterday received information that a snake 15 feet in length was seen in the May Road.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Balph state:—

The following extract from the St. John Ambulance Gazette is published for information:—"His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as a Knight of Justice of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England."

Y. M. C. A. Division.
Tuesday, September 4th.—8 p.m., Inspection by Divisional Surgeon. Uniform: Halmets, shorts, puttees, water-bottles (filled), haversacks (filled), gaiters (rolled).

Thursday, September 6th.—8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill. Satisfactory Division.

Tuesday, September 4th.—4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, September 7th.—4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Queen's College Division.
Thursday, September 6th.—4.15 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, September 7th.—4.15 p.m., Bandaging Practice.

Saturday, September 8th.—12.20 p.m., First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

Victoria Division.
Friday, September 7th.—6.15 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PIANO UPBRIGHT in perfect condition; made for the climate; price \$150. Apply Box 1317 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and numbers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No discrepancy has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost namely \$2,392.56. Subject to the foregoing observation in my opinion such Balance Sheet is a true and correct statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company at the date of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. HERNAUD BROWN, A.C.A.,
HONOLULU, 6th AUGUST, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

N.B. - This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

When you think of beer for your table, of course you'll settle on PRIMO.
Sold By All Wine & Spirit Merchants, Hotels, & Clubs.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your
TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

=====
A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNER BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date	
Banks.										
b. \$575	H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	\$20 600 Interim div. of £2. 3/- Subject Income Tax, at Exch: 2/6d. (\$17.06) Paid on 13/8/17.	
Marine Insurances.										
n. \$320	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 1/2	Sept.	340	Jan.	426 320 Final of \$7 making \$25. a/c 1915. and interim of \$18 a/c 1916.	
n. \$140	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180 140 Final Div. of 15% making 27 1/2% for year ending 30/6/16.	
s. \$800	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd	15,438	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	\$1005 \$800 Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid 26/4/17.	
n. ex 73 \$190	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 190 Final of \$15 for 1915. and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.	
Fire Insurances.										
n. \$133	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127 1/2	April	168 133 \$7 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.	
n. \$300	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 300 \$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.	
Shipping.										
n. \$85	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2	Dec.	28 1/2	Mar.	137 80 Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.	
n. \$17 1/2	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2	May	19	Dec.	24 17 \$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/2/17.	
n. \$89	Indo-China (Combined Steam Naviga- tion Co., Ltd.	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	62 1/2	Jan.	190 124 Final of 3/- on Pref. and 40/- on Def. Shares at Ex. 2/4 Paid 10/5/17. making 6% on Pref. & 50% for Defrd. a/c 1916.	
n. \$35	Indo-China (Combined Steam Naviga- tion Co., Ltd.	60,000	£5	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	142 89 Final of 5/- for 1916 (Coupon 28). Paid 14/7/17.	
b. 108/6	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94/6	June	75/-	Jan.	120/- 86/6 \$1.30 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 30/5/17.	
n. \$29	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2	Oct.	23	July	41 28 \$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.	
n. \$92	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 90 \$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.	
n. \$29	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all	41	Sept.	30	Jan.	41 29	
Mining.										
b. 40/-	Kailan Mining Admin'tion. Reub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	all	35/-	April	30/-	Dec.	40/- 26/- Interim Div. of 1/- year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).	
s. \$2.60	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	440	Mar.	240	Jan.	335 170 1/- 2nd interim making 2/- for a/c 1917. paid 7/7/17.	
n. 25/6	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25/-	Dec.	32/6	Mar.	42/6 25/6 Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid 10/1/16.	
n. 32 1/2	Ural Caspian	796,666	£1	all	43/-	April	25/-	Jan.	38/9 28/- G. \$0.50 interim for 1 year 1917.	
b. 28/-	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd. Docks Wharves, Godowns, &c.	429,390	G. \$10	all	---	---	---	---	---	Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.
sa. \$74 1/2	H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	90 67 Interim Div. \$2 1/2 for year 30/6/17. Payable 30/9/17.	
n. \$113 1/2	H.K. & W.D. Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135 78 1/2 Tls. 9 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/7/17.	
sa. 1.76	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	1.100	all	62 1/2	Sept.	49	July	55 59 Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.	
sa. 1.70	S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	1.100	all	100	Dec.	80	April	93 70	
Land, Hotels and Buildings.										
b. \$97 1/2	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 97 \$3 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/17. Payable 1/9/17.	
b. 185	H'kong Land Investment Co.	60,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Feb.	105 1/2 85 Interim Div. of \$3 1/2 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.	
b. \$6	H'breys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	6	Jan.	7.10 6 50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.	
n. \$33	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$10	30	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 33 \$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.	
b. 1.75	Shanghai Land	7,600	1.50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 75 Interim Div. of 5% making 3/0 for 1917. Paid 27/8/17.	
b. \$74	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 69 Interim Div. of \$1 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.	
n. \$88	H'kong Central Estates	1,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103 92 1/2 \$1.50 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 23/1/17.	
sa. \$160	Cotton Mills.	20,000	1.50	all	150	July	117	Jan.	167 130 Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30.11.16.	
n. 1.15	Kung Yik	71,000	1.100	all	163	July	113	Feb.	163 111 Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16.	
n. 1.65	Luou Kung Mow	7,000	1.100	all	80 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81 63 Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2.14.	
n. 1.17	Shanghai Cotton	40,000	1.50	all	160	May	77	Jan.	126 81 Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16.	
n. 1.36	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	1.50	all	61	Oct.	62 1/2	Dec.	61 49 1/2 Tls. 6 for 1913. Paid 26/3/14.	
n. 1.575	Yangtze Spun	175,000	1.5	all	61	Oct.	62 1/2	Dec.	61 49 1/2 7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915.	
n. \$64	China P'oneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	11 1/2	Apr.	9 1/2	May	10.35 6.50 60 cents for 1916. Paid 18/5/17.	
n. \$4.50	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90 4.30 6% for year ending 28.2.06.	
b. \$74	China Prov. L. & M. Co. Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10 7.50 70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.	
n. \$23	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	7 1/2	6	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 23 \$3 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16.	
n. \$7	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	40,000	£7.50	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	12.10 7.00 80 cts. for 1916. 27/3/17.	
n. \$48 1/2	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55 43 \$3 for year 24/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.	
n. \$149	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 149 Int. Div. \$2 for year 1917. Paid 2/8/17.	
n. \$26 1/2	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 26 1/2 Interim Div. \$1 for 1917. Paid 24/8/17.	
sa. \$6.00	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50 5 1/4 Int. Div. 5% at 2/6d - 17-85 Cents. Paid 15/8/17.	
sa. 1.14	Lengkat	24,000	G. \$10	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	40 1/2 13 Tls. 1 for 1916. Paid 28/4/17.	
n. \$9	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	2,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9.30	June	10.25 9 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 6/5/17.	
n. cts. 10	Do (New)	10,000	\$10	\$1	1.00	Mar.	80 cts.	Aug.	1.00 90 cts. \$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.	
b. \$3	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	3.80 3.00 70 cts. for 1916 Paid 29/5/17.	
n. \$13	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 13 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14.	
n. \$6	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70 6 \$2 for 1916.	
sa. \$6.50	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6.50	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2 \$1 for year end: 31/5/17 Paid 15/8/17.	
n. \$29	S. C. Morning Post	5,000	\$25	all	28	---	28	---	29 28	
n. \$11 1/2	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all	11	---	11	---	11 9 1/2	

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker. CORRECTED TO NOON, AUG. 31, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN 'UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS' THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report, dated Friday, the 31st of August, 1917, state:—
Our market still remains in a quiet state, and the volume of business passing has been very small. Exchange has further advanced and investment stocks, owing to selling orders by holders wishing to take advantage of the high exchange, have declined accordingly. The August Settlement passed off satisfactorily on the 29th instant. It will be noticed that some stocks, deferred Indos, China Sugars and Douglasses principally, show a considerable decline from last week's quotations. For sometime past, however, these stocks have been quoted at merely a nominal rate, though business has been done from time to time owing to forced sales at under quotations.
The Shanghai market is unchanged, and all stocks are quoted down. There is a more enquiry for Cottons at the close, and prices are somewhat firmer.
The Singapore rubber share market remains firm, with a fair business reported. Plantation rubber comes through at 2 1/2 market firm.
BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks owing to the further advance in exchange have been done during the week from \$800 down to \$575, at which latter rate there are now buyers.
MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—We have no business to report under this heading. Cantons at \$320, North Chinas at Tls. 140, China Fires at \$133, Hongkong Fires at \$300 and Yangtzes at Shanghai \$190 (Exch: 73) are all nominal. Unions have sellers at \$80.
SHIPPING.—Douglasses have been placed at \$81, Steamboats at \$17 1/2 and Deferred Indo-Chinas at \$89. Shells are wanted at 108/6, and "Star" Ferries are nominal at \$29.

OILS & MINING.—There is no business to report. Kailans have further improved to a buying quotation of 40/-, Langkats have been sold in the North at Tls. 13. Ranks are on offer at \$280, whilst Troughs at 25/6 and Ural Caspians at 32/- are nominal. Oriental Consolidateds, after sales at 28/-, could probably be placed at this figure.
SUGAR REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been placed at \$92 and Malabons are nominal at \$29.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—With the exception of a sale of Central Estates \$88, there is nothing to report. Hotels could be placed at \$97 1/2 and there buyers of Hongkong Land at \$35. Hambrays Estates at \$6 and West Point at the improved rate of \$74. Kowloon Land is nominal at \$33.
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves have been placed during the week at \$75, \$74 and \$74, and close with buyers offering \$74. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been sold at \$114 and \$113 1/2, and have buyers now at \$113. Shanghai Docks have been placed at Tls. 76.

COTTON MILLS.—This market has been neglected all the week and all stocks have declined. At the close there is, however, a better feeling and buyers are offering Tls. 128 for Shanghai Cottons and Tls. 15 for Kung-yik. Yangtzes could be had at Tls. 5.75 and Ewos are offered at Tls. 160. Orientals have been sold in the North at Tls. 36.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cement has been placed at \$7.10. Low Level Tramways at \$7.6, China Providents at \$7 1/2 and China Borneos at \$8 1/2. There are buyers of Steam Laundries at \$3, and Steel Foundries at \$10 1/2. China Lights at \$4 1/2. Dairy Farms at \$23. Electric at \$48 1/2. Hongkong Ice at \$149. Ropes at \$23 1/2 and Union Waterboats at \$13 are all nominal. Powsells have sellers at \$81 and Peak Tramways (Old) are offered at \$91.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—27th September (Thursday), 29th October (Monday), 28th November (Wednesday), and 21st December (Friday).
EXCHANGE.—The opening T. T. rate on London to-day is 3/0, and on Singapore 128. The Bank's 3 d/s buying rate on Shanghai is 66 1/2.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.	
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.

MARTIN'S APOLASTOL TABLETS.
This is a new and powerful medicine for the treatment of all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Backache, Stiffness of Joints, and all other forms of Pain. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from any harmful or poisonous ingredients. It is a most valuable remedy for the treatment of all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Backache, Stiffness of Joints, and all other forms of Pain. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from any harmful or poisonous ingredients. It is a most valuable remedy for the treatment of all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Backache, Stiffness of Joints, and all other forms of Pain. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from any harmful or poisonous ingredients. 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